



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 8, 1909.
THE EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.
THE MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.
OPPOSITION TO POSTAL BANKS.
SHOP KICKS AND KINKS.
THE STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1909.

No. 34

THE I. A. M. CONVENTION.

The International Association of Machinists were in convention in Denver, Colo., the week beginning September 13. The bay cities lodges were represented by H. W. Smith of Vallejo, No. 252; V. Dunkelberger and M. P. McGill of Oakland, No. 284; R. B. Felton of Oakland, No. 610, and E. L. Reguin and R. I. Wisler of San Francisco, No. 68.

Following are a few of the points touched upon in President O'Connell's report to the convention:

"One of the most trying and eventful periods in the history of our association has passed. During the term we have witnessed both successes and defeats. We have felt the attack of the enemy, led in some cases by former members of the association, or those who have never been members, which made the struggle an interesting one. The task of championing the cause of our fellow-craftsmen during the past twelve months has been anything but an easy one. The employers have let no opportunity pass to try and disrupt our organization, to violate contracts with us, to reduce wages, to increase hours of labor, to incorporate systems in machine shops that are obnoxious to us, and to bring to their assistance the combined wealth and co-operation of the various associations of manufacturers and employers with the hope that by one united effort we would be driven out of existence as an organization.

"We are affiliated, first, with the American Federation of Labor; second, with the metal trades department of the A. F. of L.; third, with the railway department of the A. F. of L., and fourth, with the label department of the A. F. of L."

During the year 51 new lodges of machinists were organized, with a total membership of 1,295. In the same period 57 lodges were disbanded, with a total of 848 members.

As to ladies' auxiliaries, President O'Connell says:

"It is pleasant to note that the ladies are taking kindly to our association, and forming auxiliaries. At this time we have thirty-six regularly instituted ladies' auxiliaries in our official roster. I desire to urge upon the delegates to this convention the necessity of forming these auxiliaries, for I believe the wives, mothers and daughters of our members can be of great assistance to us in stimulating unionism among our tradesmen.

"The idea of establishing a machinists' home is receiving much attention at the hands of our members.

"But one organization of labor that I know of has successfully established and is maintaining a home; that is the International Typographical Union. This home is located at Colorado Springs, Colo., only a short distance from Denver, where we are now in session, and it is probable that a large number of the delegates, if not all, will visit Colorado Springs during the convention, hence have an opportunity of personally inspecting the Printers' Home.

"The undertaking is one which must not be approached in a frivolous or unbusinesslike way. If, in the opinion of the delegates to this convention, we should establish a home, the proposition should be referred to a referendum vote of our membership in a manner that the members will understand fully the responsibility the organization is assuming in the establishment of a home, and the individual responsibility our

(Continued on Page 6.)

Evils of Child Labor Graphically Described in Their Relation To Community Life

By Florence Kelley.

No one can plead not guilty to the charge of sharing in the evil of child labor. We are all direct employers of young children. Largely by their toil we are fed and clothed, one and all.

Children are in shoe factories in many states, and also make shoe strings and shoe buttons. In stocking and knitted underwear factories, girls of tender age eke out the too-small pay of the mine laborers, their fathers and brothers, in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The breaker boy's little sister is often a silk mill operative, helping to make silk socks and stockings which, later on, other little girls clock and embroider in New York City tenements.

For our cotton garments, black children begin at three, four and five years of age, to pick cotton on southern plantations and, in a score of states, white children spin and help to weave and bleach the textures. The thread with which the seams are sewn and the spools around which the thread is wound alike implicate the labor of children. Nor can we choose cotton goods from some northern mill, working, for instance, under the drastic law of Massachusetts or New York in preference to southern goods made under sham laws in southern states, for northern mills have southern branches and the brands are the same for both.

Even though a man has a union label on his shirt, this gives no guaranty against child labor in the field where cotton was grown and the mill where it was spun, woven and ironed. Union label and Consumers' League label alike guarantee only the final processes—cutting, stitching and laundry work. Cotton mill and cotton field alike are beyond the guaranty of either.

Knitted cotton underwear is sent into the houses of the workers, where buttons are sewed on and edges crocheted by mothers and their little daughters, who are kept from school for the purpose.

Like little beasts of burden, boys and girls fetch and carry from shop to the home and from home back to the shop, hundreds of outer garments. In all the cities where work in the home flourishes, children fetch and carry through the streets in school hours quite shamelessly. For there are not enough schools, children are in half-time classes, and they tell all inquirers, including truant officers, that they have been to school in the morning if they are questioned in the afternoon, and that they will go to school in the afternoon if they are stopped for inquiry in the morning. Insufficient school accommodations are responsible for much child labor in cities and in rural districts alike.

The fabrics for outer garments, of wool, cotton, silk and other fibres, all involve the toil of boys and girls. For more than a century the textile industries have increasingly consumed the labor of children. While women use silk in larger quantities, men also use it for linings, hat bands and neckties, and the total consumption of silk fabrics grows by leaps and bounds from year to year. In the construction of headgear, indeed,

(Continued on Page 6.)

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

The Best Kind of Life Insurance Policy.

To the People. Letter No. 15.

It is a recognized fact that life-insurance protection is incomplete unless it covers blindness, deafness, insanity, loss of both legs or both arms, and every contingency of total and permanent disablement from accident, disease, or any bodily or mental cause whatsoever.

For over ten years such a policy has been issued by one of the leading companies, and others have a poor imitation of it. This policy has been a blessing to many, and, if understood, would be sought after by all. In looking over the records, there is found a strong reason for such a policy. There is about one person in every 1,200 in the United States blind, and one in every 850 persons deaf, according to the statistics of 1900. The total number of blind was 64,763, almost 65 per cent of the blind becoming so after twenty years of age, while the total number of deaf was 89,287. The elective life policy is ideal in every respect.

Suppose Luther Burbank, the horticultural wizard, could produce a fruit tree absolutely sure to fill its allotted baskets—a tree fearless of frost, that storm could not break, proof against insect, disease, draught, and every chance of the orchard. Who wouldn't prefer the tree whose fruit was sure?

The elective life policy guarantees that the baskets shall be filled; should death take the head of the family, the fruit of the insurance matures at once. Should he survive the period, the fruit of the endowment is sure in cash. Should there come total blindness or deafness, or loss of both legs or both arms, insanity, or the living death of total, permanent disablement from disease, accident, or any bodily or mental cause whatever, the fruit of the elective life is ready to be plucked. In seasons of special emergency the cash loans on the policy are sure. Ordinary kinds of life insurance are sometimes lost through loss of earning power, but the elective life insures against this.

It matters not whether a man has \$1,000 or \$10,000, or more, of life insurance, if the premiums do not cease and a life income begins when accident or disease totally and permanently disable him, his life is only half insured.

While a man has good health and an income, he can take care of his family and his life insurance, but he needs self-paying life insurance that will take care of both, as well as himself, when he becomes totally disabled for life through accident, or some lingering, incurable disease, such as loss of limbs, insanity, cancer, consumption, paralysis, total blindness, or deafness. Formerly a mental breakdown was attributed to some born weakness, but now it is regarded as the natural result of our present-day strenuous business system of society, and those who were most rugged and the brainiest seem to be the first victims. Diseases of the brain and nervous system that rob a man of his capacity for earning a livelihood are alarmingly on the increase. The vital statistics of New England show one person out of every 348 to be insane.

It means a great deal to a man and his family to have a policy which, in event of his permanent and total disablement, guarantees his insurance premiums, his salary, and a cash estate. This is

what the elective-life self-paying policy will do, and is virtually the same as if you were to buy property worth \$1,000, \$5,000 or \$10,000, or upwards, on time, and get the deed when you made the first payment. You own the property if you survive, it pays you a salary annually while you hold it; commencing the second year you own the property if you survive the time and pay the installments. Your family owns the property if you die before the installments have been paid, even though you had only made one payment. After you have made three annual payments, if you need money, the company will lend it to you at a rate not exceeding six per cent. You own the property if you should become permanently and totally disabled through accident or disease before all the payments have been made. In such event your payments will cease, and an annual rental (annuity) that will cover your income and insurance premiums will be paid to you, on the very day due, year after year, during the remainder of your life.

Suppose a young man, age 30, takes a policy of this kind for \$2,000 at annual cost of \$51.16. This is about 14 cents a day. Suppose again, after paying five annual premiums, he becomes totally blind and his premiums cease. Suppose he lives to age 60. In the meantime, all members of his family have passed away, and he decides to convert his policy into a life income. He has paid the company five annual payments that have cost him \$255.80. He has had 30 years of life protection for his family, as his premiums were paid by the company for 25 years, and now in his old age, not wanting any further insurance, he can surrender his policy, and the company will pay him annually a life income of \$194.88 during the remainder of his life. This is a little in excess of \$16 a month.

The fatal weakness of any form of policy of life insurance, previously introduced, consisted in its failure to reach those who constantly threaten to become a public charge, or to pass a portion of their lives in extreme poverty.

The elective life policy is undoubtedly the best form of life insurance ever issued.

Letter No. 16 discusses compulsory insurance in Germany.

THE WORLD NEEDS THE BEST.

Ella Flagg Young, who was lately elected superintendent of the Chicago schools, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, is a remarkable woman. No one finds fault with her or her work. The worst said of her is that she is a woman. This fact, which leads conservatives to shake their heads and look sad, makes us shout for joy, says a woman's suffrage paper. Has it come to pass, in our time, that the best person is chosen for office regardless of sex; that a woman succeeding a man receives his salary?

Regarding Mrs. Young, Louis Post, in "The Public," says:

"Her success as principal of the Chicago normal school bears strong testimony in behalf of her fitness for superintendent. Much the same state of demoralization existed there when she took hold, as exists in the whole school system now—though on a smaller scale of course—and she has turned the discord into harmony. She was able to do this, because her fundamental theory of educational management is not drivership, but leadership. And this is why, if untrammelled, she may be depended upon to establish harmony in the whole public school system. It is the element of leadership that the system has lacked."

The St. Louis "Mirror" says:

"A woman has been made superintendent of public schools of Chicago, at a salary of \$10,000. But the laws of Illinois do not permit such a woman to vote. Woman has demonstrated an intelligence equal to the demands of most important and complicated affairs of a complicated

civilization, but her mind isn't equal to the performance of a function which we freely accord to the lowest and most ignorant classes of the male population. We 'revere' and 'idolize' woman, but we don't give her credit for the simplest common sense. If all women do not want to vote, they need not, but for that reason it is absurd to deny the ballot to the intelligent women who do want it, and can and will use it for their own benefit and that of the general public. I believe the true underlying reason why most men do not want women to have the vote is that women would make an end of hypocrisies in politics, that they would work to smash most of our conventional lies. Women are honest, save as man's domination has made them otherwise. With full play for their intelligence, women with the ballot would not stand for the miserable subterfuges whereby politicians contrive to palm off upon the people, shadows for substances. The woman who has been made superintendent of public schools of Chicago has the most important administrative and executive office of any woman in the world."

HE WANTED A REBATE.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, tells an amusing instance of the negro's attitude toward matrimony.

A darkey clergyman in the state named had married two negroes; and after the ceremony the groom asked, "How much yo' charge fo' dis?"

"I usually leave that to the groom," was the reply. "Sometimes I am paid five dollars, sometimes ten, sometimes less."

"Five dollars is a lot of money, pahson," said the groom. "Ah'll give yo' two dollars, an' den ef ah finds ah ain't got cheated, ah'll give yo' mo' in a monf."

In the stipulated time the groom returned. "Pahson," said he, "dis here arrangement's a kind o' spec'lashun, an' ah reckon I'se got de worst of it. Ah figers that yo' owes me a dollar an' seventy-five cents."

"No one is so unhappy as to have nothing to give and nothing to receive."—"Attic Philosopher."



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home

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New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

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Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

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VALERIE BERGERE & CO., in "The Sultan's Favorite"; TUSCANY TROUBADOURS; ED. F. REYNARD, Ventriloquist; SIX GLINSERETTIS; CARLIN & CLARK; MARY NORMAN, the Society Cartoonist; FILU, the Mind Reading Dog, introduced by Sig. Anelliotti; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week JAMES YOUNG & CO., in "Wanted, a Sister."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

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The Keynote of Our Success

The thousands of customers who are continually returning to this store when in need of more goods is the best evidence of the satisfaction we as well as our goods are giving. Thousands of cozy homes, occupied by as many happy families, furnished by us on tiny payments per week or month, bear testimony to the good results obtained by our patrons through our methods.

Come and see us and we'll show you how easily and satisfactorily your home may be furnished without being obliged to wait until you possess the cash to pay for it.

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Newman's
BUY NOW-PAY LATER

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



PEACE WITH TRADE-UNION HONOR.

By J. W. Mullen.

While the subject of war and peace as it concerns the trade-union movement is one that must necessarily be carefully handled, it is one that we, perhaps, have been too silent upon during the past few years, because of the fear of offering encouragement to those who are always ready for a fight. It is not the purpose of the writer to offer any such encouragement, for peace is preferable to war, and the latter should only be engaged in as a last resort. However, it is not desirable to entirely do away with the possibility of war, for then even arbitration would be a failure, as no employer will arbitrate with an organization which he knows will not fight, if necessary.

It is my belief that there is growing in some of the organizations, or at least among the leaders of some organizations, a species of insanity on this subject which is working to the detriment of the membership in many ways, and which is not deserving of commendation at the hands of those who believe in trades unionism as a means of making life more bearable to the wage-worker.

Some of the union leaders are pursuing this peace policy with a devotion which indicates nothing short of peace dementia. They will not take a determined stand on anything. They will say that the organization wants certain conditions changed or maintained, but when the employer says he will not agree, that ends it and as soon as the employer learns of their peace mania, and it doesn't take him long to make the discovery, he will not agree to anything. At the same time, these men who have gone mad over their dream of peace, will call any man who does not lie down when the employer stamps his foot, a radical and a disturber.

Peace is a good thing, and a desirable thing when it can be obtained with honor, but peace at any price is far more objectionable than war, as disastrous as war may prove. When the employer knows that an organization will fight, when fighting is necessary, he will show more disposition to be conciliatory and to make a concession occasionally in the interest of peace. He loves peace as well as we do, and if he knows that he can be sure of having it, and at the same time have his own way in every controversy, he certainly will not yield to others' views. It takes two to make a fight, and the labor organization that will not fight when a fight is necessary, of course, has peace, but that is about all it has, for it doesn't improve conditions much for the wage-earner who belongs to it.

Conservatism is desirable, and should be encouraged, but there is a vast difference between sane conservatism and conservatism gone wild. This story is not written to offer encouragement to radicals, but to attract, if possible, the attention of some of those who are seated upon the hobby horse of peace and believe they are covering ground at the rate of about a mile a minute, when, in fact, they are not moving at all.

The general trend of events seems to be toward the goal of peace, among both nations and men, and let trade unionists hope it will continue in that direction, but may we not also indulge the hope that we may find a way of maintaining peace without letting the other fellow slap us in the face with the assurance that there will be no return blow.

REVISED.

"Mother, may I go out to fly?"

"Oh, yes, my darling daughter,

But do not go too near the sky

And when you fall, hit water."

—Detroit "News."

THE PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS US.

By James Duncan,

First Vice-President A. F. of A., in the "American Federationist."

The problem that confronts the trade-union movement of our country is, shall the toiler be tied to the wheel and be reckoned as a mere commercial commodity, or shall he and she be given his and her proper place in our civilization, in ratio to his or her activity and productivity for the welfare of the human family?

To take from a man that which he produces without commensurate return, is robbery. The worker claims his product, or its equivalent in compensation, according to the nature or exchangeableness of said product. In short, he does not like to be robbed. He does not claim as his a finished product in the preparation of which several interests participated, but he demands his proportionate share of its value.

He stands a poor chance in the twentieth century of receiving his just share of a given product when he has to rely upon the whims, avarice, or honesty, as they may apply, of the capitalistic interests making up the balance of the ownership of the joint product; hence, the necessity for combination with others of his kind to re-enact, as it were, a constructive power, to bring back and preserve to him the individuality he perforce had to surrender in his struggle with modern commercialism.

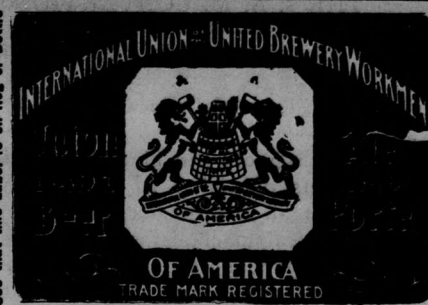
The theme of the corporation or trust is profit—the sacredness or advancement of property rights versus anything antagonistic thereto; that of the organized worker is bread—the uplift and betterment of mankind versus anything incompatible therewith; thus the economics of the opposing interests can be summarized as property rights coming before human rights on the one hand, and that humanity is of more importance than property on the other hand, and there you are. Money—Man. Man—Money. Organized labor stands for man. It dares to protect his interests. Trusts, so-called, stand for money. They dare to protect profits. Which will win? It is a great question. Pessimists would almost throw up their hands and quit, but being optimistically inclined, we have no hesitation in asserting the belief that the power of money and the worship of property rights will become unpopular, and that the rights of man, his liberty and full earning power will be gradually accorded him, until through co-operation and equitable recognition of all interests to a finished product, each shall receive compensation in accordance with the invention, skill or other activity of the participants in the output.

"PRINTERS INK" ON LABOR PRESS.

Among the papers dealing with advertising subjects in the United States, "Printers Ink" holds a leading place. It is known to be accurate, a virtue ever to be desired, and it covers a wide field in the business world. Here is a paragraph from a late issue: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than any ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 2,000 subscribers is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than ordinary papers with 12,000 subscribers."

"Let the past be past, every whit of it that is not still living in us; let the dead bury their dead, but let us turn to the living, and with boundless courage and what hope we may, refuse to let the earth be joyless in the days to come. Go on living while you may, striving with whatsoever pain and labor needs must be, to build up, little by little, the new day of fellowship and rest and happiness."—William Morris.

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See that this Label is on Keg or Bottle



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Room only, \$2.50 per week

Elevators, Steam Heat, Telephones, and Hot and Cold Water in every room

Deutsches Gast Haus Hem för Skandinaver
MUNGER & ZEBERG, Proprietors

Most Business Men

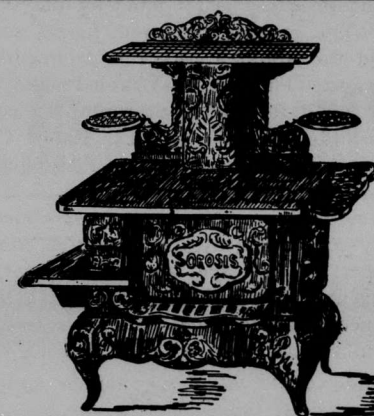
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



SOROSIS RANGES

\$1.00 Down
\$1.00 a Week

The Best Range in San Francisco

Mrs. Smith sends us Mrs. Brown, conclusive evidence of the perfect satisfaction given by Sorosis Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges for every requirement from the smallest coal or gas ranges to the large combination gas and coal range.

The newest, largest and best equipped Stove Department in San Francisco.

NOTICE

It is necessary to bring in a copy of this add to get the benefit of our special terms of \$1.00 down and \$1.00 a week.

Eastern Outfitting Co.

A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

1017 MARKET ST. JUST ABOVE 6TH

THE I. A. M. CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

members are accepting in voting in favor of same."

Speaking of industrial education, Mr. O'Connell says:

"Industrial schools and kindred establishments making claims of ability to instruct the rising generation in all the details necessary to fully equip a practical machinist so that he can hold his own and command the average pay of a journeyman in less time and with less practice than it is done in the machine shop are claiming more than can be accomplished. In theory their claims may work out most satisfactorily, but when it comes to a practical test they are of no greater value than any other dilettante's dream.

"Many of the arduous and burdensome tasks devolving upon me as international president have been greatly diminished by the support and assistance rendered by all my associates, for which I feel deeply grateful.

"Each delegate should remember that he is the chosen representative of many hundred machinists, who look to him for progressive, sane, intelligent and business-like legislation. Let not your constituency be disappointed in the confidence reposed in you. Let each of us strive to make our efforts and actions commendable in the eyes of our fellow-craftsmen."

Very few radical changes were made in the law, but those made will be very beneficial to the organization as a whole, and will aid in upbuilding the I. A. of M., and gaining better working conditions for the membership.

The San Francisco delegates will make their report to a special called meeting of the union on Wednesday evening, October 13, 1909.

PROGRESS OF THE LABOR CARNIVAL.

Each night committees leave the Labor Temple to wait on affiliated unions for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Labor Carnival and Industrial Fair to be held on the Central Theatre lot at Market and Eighth streets—October 16-24. The reception given the visitors has been most cordial, and the object of procuring money for the purpose of erecting a permanent home for the central body appeals to all.

Splendid progress is reported by the sub-committees. The ground is cleared, fences are to be built, and the illuminations and decorations will be very fine. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will yield its best concessions to entertain the thousands who will visit the Labor Carnival during the nine days and nights. Merchants are taking space to show the products of their establishments. Many unique proposals have been favorably considered by the executive committee in charge. There are agreeable surprises in store for unionists and their friends, as well as visitors generally, who will go sight-seeing during the Portola festival.

The nine days will have names appropriate for the occasion:

Saturday, October 16th—Greater San Francisco day;

Sunday, October 17th—Oakland day;

Monday, October 18th—California day;

Tuesday, October 19th—Military and Naval day.

Wednesday, October 20th—Ladies' and Children's day;

Thursday, October 21st—Fraternal day;

Friday, October 22d—Portola day;

Saturday, October 23d—Building Trades day;

Sunday, October 24th—Labor Council day.

"The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is by encouraging him to think for himself, instead of endeavoring to instill ready-made opinions into his head."—Leslie Stephen.

EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

silk and velvet have been used the more as women have grown tender hearted about birds and have lessened the use of plumage in their hats.

The same tendency is conspicuous in regard to artificial flowers which are in ever-increasing demand. No tenement industry employs younger children than the sorting of green leaves from white and colored petals, brown and black strips for stem wrappers and wires for the stems of assorted length. Any child old enough for the simplest kindergarten occupations can do this work of sorting, and there is usually a group of children of varying ages working with each adult flower maker in a home. Other decorations of head-gear, pins, buckles and metal ornaments are stamped by children at machines terribly dangerous to fingers, hands and arms.

In short, the only articles of apparel which involve no labor of children appear to be precious furs, jewels, eye-glasses and spectacles, and costly lace. These, however, would serve ill as a substitute for the articles of common wear.

No one of us can free his or her soul by individual effort from sharing in this guilt. Only by legislation, federal and state, by the organization of public opinion alert and informed to secure the enforcement of the needed laws when made, can the children be freed from their toil and the consciences of good people freed with them.

UNION AS A TRADE TEACHER.

One of the handsomest specimens of typography that has come under our notice is a booklet issued by the educational commission of the International Typographical Union. Its purpose is as meritorious as the booklet is beautiful. It exploits the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing, which teaches the principles underlying good typography by the most efficient methods. To quote from the commission, "The course prepares the compositor for the best work of today and tomorrow; is logically arranged, and begins with making the real tools of the printer—letters; shows, through a study of the principles of design, the "how" and "why" of display work; equips compositors to do the work of the designer, insuring better results, the ability to design and execute being thus co-ordinated in one person; elucidates color harmony in a scientific though simple manner by a printer for printers; gives thorough training in all descriptions of display and decorative typography after the student has been drilled in underlying principles, which he applies to his work, thereby becoming his own production, not an imitation of some other compositor's work; is imparted by a universally commended system of correspondence, which insures close personal attention not possible by the class method of instruction; assures a graduate the best advice on trade problems as long as he remains at the trade."

The booklet proves all the claims made for the course, which is a non-profitable venture; is, indeed, largely supported by appropriations from the union treasury. In offering this course, "as one of its contributions to greater industrial efficiency," the International Typographical Union is making for social and industrial advancement in a way that confutes many stale and untruthful statements of its critics. There is no other effort to elevate the trade at all comparable with this, and there are no subventions from wealthy philanthropists or aid from the state. It is purely a development by printers for printers, and in keeping with the principle of self-help, which is a basic principle of unionism. Though the course was started in March, 1908, more than one thousand students are enrolled.

The union man is inconsistent if he fails to purchase label products.

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Of California**

Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

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**Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
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Near Mission St.**

Municipal Ownership

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The cities of the world that have become great founded their wealth and prosperity on the trade of the seas. Obstacles have been overcome, and vast sums expended to insure adequate and safe harbor for their commerce. Many, such as London and Manchester, are situated far inland. Others, like Liverpool and Hamburg, were originally mere mud flats, covered by a few feet of water. The enterprise and industry of their people made these two latter harbors havens for the largest vessels afloat, and their trade exceeds that of all other cities.

California faces the Pacific Ocean, along the borders of which dwell the largest part of the world's people. With the awakening of the Orient, her trade will become vast. The possibilities of exchange with more than half a billion people exceed the imagination. The opening of the Panama Canal will bring California from the farthest point in the world's commerce, to near its center.

Our cities bordering on the ocean, instead of becoming great ports of entry for the trade of the empire that lies to the east, have merely existed as the stub ends of transcontinental railroads. The marine trade has been confined to coastwise traffic, and that which has been hauled across the continent. The control of waterfront terminals has enabled the railroads to close up every harbor in the state.

In 1852, the council of the village of Oakland granted away all of its waterfront. This grant enabled the Southern Pacific Railroad to strangle the development of that city. Recent decisions of the courts have restored to Oakland full control of its waterfront.

The four railroad wharves and moles are now the property of that city. The tolls Oakland can collect from these landings will pay for all improvements of its waterfront, without any bond issue. The city has, also, gained possession of a strip of land covering the entire waterfront, from Berkeley, to and along both sides of the estuary, and including Lake Merritt. In width it varies from a few hundred feet to more than a mile.

Yet the Oakland council proposes to give away this waterfront, and again lock up the harbor. Franchises, worth untold millions, are to be granted the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Key Route for a song. These same companies handle 100 times as much traffic in San Francisco without any franchise. All shippers have equal rights here.

The council also proposes to grant the waterfront lands, worth \$20,000,000, to these companies. As a sop to the people, about 600 feet of the 52,000 feet of waterfront is to be retained by the city. Even this, though, is to be made inaccessible by railroad crossings. As the council will not let shippers use the present wharf, at the foot of Broadway, in competition with the railroads, how can they be trusted to protect public rights in dealing with these companies?

The negligent Mississippi valley has lost the advantage of free competition on the river, by letting the railroads get possession of every landing for 1,000 miles, except three. All freight and passenger boats have thus been driven off the Mississippi. Wakeful Baltimore is acquiring all of its waterfront, at great cost. Newark, N. J., is doing the same. Los Angeles is fighting to the last ditch to free its harbor from railroad control. Yet its traffic equals but 20 per cent of Oakland harbor's.

What will Oakland do?

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the General Labor Day Committee, 1909—Greeting: Your committee on ways and means begs leave to report the financial status of the celebration in Shell Mound Park and the parade, as follows:

Receipts.

Gate receipts at the park.....	\$ 798.30
Commission on bar	421.55
Commission on wheel	29.00
Total	\$1248.85

Disbursements.

Prizes	\$ 267.00
Merchandise prizes, amateur athletics....	80.00
Expenses, park decoration, meal tickets, and employees	346.70
Music, two bands	258.00
Clarence S. Darrow	400.00
Clarence S. Darrow, entertainment.....	42.50
Printing	269.45
Parade expenses, music, one band	156.00
Regalia and badges	609.00
Carriages	28.00
General expenses	11.00
Total	\$2467.65

Your committee counted the tickets presented at the gate, and tied them up in bunches and delivered them to Captain Siebe, the proprietor of the park, for safe keeping before leaving on Labor Day. This is what the committee found:

Children's tickets	133
S. F. B. T. C. tickets	1851
S. F. L. C. tickets	1385
Gate tickets	1570
Alameda Co. B. T. C.	512
Central Labor Council	475
Complimentary tickets	165
Total	6091

In addition to this, the members of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association were admitted on their cards, so the attendance in the park aggregated 6491.

Considerable money for Labor Day tickets has also been received by the San Francisco Labor Council and by the secretary of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, although a number of the unions have not as yet settled for the tickets received by their representatives. We would urge, in this connection, that the members of the committee who received tickets, settle at once, as there are two large bills, one for regalia and one for printing, yet unpaid. It was also decided by the general committee that the Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council should share alike the expenses in connection with the parade, such as regalia and music.

Your committee also desires to call attention to the fact that there will be a considerable item of expense attached to the purchasing of silver-mounted gavels to be presented to unions which have been awarded these prizes. In order to expedite the matter, and wind up the business of this committee, we would recommend that bids be received and orders given at once for these gavels.

Respectfully submitted,

O. A. TVEITMOE,

Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

Free Tickets TO THE LABOR Carnival

¶ Everybody wants to see the Labor Council established in a new home—a building that will be a credit to the new San Francisco.

¶ The big Carnival—October 16th to 24th—is to help the cause along.

¶ We have taken some tickets and invite you to help us use them.

¶ The tickets are yours for the asking. Get some and be sure to go.

STERLING FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS UNION MADE ARGONAUT SHIRTS

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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1909.

"Whether people's gratitude for the good gifts that come to them be wisely conceived or dutifully expressed is a secondary matter, after all, so long as they feel gratitude. The true ignorance is when a man does not well know that he has received a good gift or begins to imagine that he has got it for himself."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The recovery of Father D. O. Crowley from the automobile accident was gratifying to citizens in all walks of life, for his energies have been devoted to a labor of love that appeals to citizens regardless of church affiliation.

Carl Browne was a visitor at San Rafael during the week. He describes himself as the "editor, artist, sculptor, reporter, manager, printer, devil and newsboy of the 'Labor Knight,' union labor's cartoon paper—only perambulating paper printed in the world." Mr. Browne issued a ten-page souvenir sketch book of the San Jose convention, dedicated to the editors of the "Union Label" of San Jose and the "Labor Clarion." We hereby appreciatively acknowledge the compliment.

Chas. A. Sumner, vice-president of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, visited San Francisco during the week. He is touring the country in the interests of the organization he represents, having visited the northern cities and is now on his way to Fresno and Los Angeles. Mr. Sumner's home city is Kansas City, Mo. Last Tuesday he addressed the convention of the State Federation of Labor, and conveyed the fraternal greetings of his international.

Otto Grassman, Richard Christianson and W. I. Tibbs were the fraternal delegates from the Farmers' Co-Operative and Educational Union to the State Federation convention. The first two represent the Napa local, No. 109, and the last named belongs to Selma local, No. 8. These gentlemen were accorded the best treatment, of course, and the sign of the times in the exchange of greetings between the two bodies is noteworthy. It is believed the system of seating fraternal delegates will become an established custom.

The cigar makers are taking steps to awaken interest in their blue label—famous as the first of its kind in the labor world. The goods in each cigar box bearing the label should be the first and only call of trade unionists. They are manufactured under clean conditions, are well made, and in variety sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious taste. We members of the labor movement sorely need a "home industry" revival in this connection. The cigar makers supply the opportunity—we should do the rest. By adopting this advice, we will patronize label products, protect our health, and do our duty.

OPPOSITION TO POSTAL BANKS.

On the seventeenth day of last month, in the city of Chicago, the American Bankers' Association went on record against postal savings banks and the guaranty deposits for state or national banks. In formal reports, in speeches and in impromptu remarks, both ideas were repeatedly scored by the bankers.

In the savings bank section, Henry S. Henschen of Chicago attacked the postal savings bank by declaring that if the good of the country demanded that the experience of trusted and intelligent men as custodians of the people's savings be disregarded, and the custodianship turned over to third and fourth-class postmasters, the bankers would acquiesce, but that if the welfare of the country did not demand such action, the bankers would protest in no uncertain tones. This they did, without waiting to ascertain what the good of the country demanded!

President George M. Reynolds of the association congratulated the savings bank section on its steady opposition to the postal savings bank idea.

There is urgent need of reform in banking circles. Too long have the people lost their hard-earned wealth as a result of the criminal negligence, and frequently worse management of those who kindly term themselves "trusted and intelligent men." There is no class in the country more prone to take desperate chances with other peoples' money than bankers. From Atlantic to Pacific the record is long and dark. The observer in San Francisco can recall the names of a number of financial institutions that have shown a supreme contempt for all that legitimate banking should stand for. The actions of those at the heads of these banks that have played fast and loose with their responsibilities has resulted in death and poverty for many who were, unfortunately, depositors.

To remedy this, what has been proposed?

Simply that postal savings banks should be instituted, exactly like those of New Zealand, where they have long proved a success, and the Government stands behind every dollar placed in its care for safe keeping. In the far-away island the other banks conduct their business without seemingly losing very much, because they offer higher rates of interest, and depositors, somewhat naturally, are attracted by the larger return. As a rule, postal savings banks pay about 2 per cent interest, while private concerns may double that rate.

The dominant political party of the United States declared for postal banks in its platform. The President favors them, and is said to have decided to urge their establishment in his next message to Congress.

Postal savings banks will give a stimulus to the saving habit. People will have far more confidence in the guaranty of the Government than they have in the management of the average banker.

Money received in postal banks is loaned to the regular banks, national and state, so that the objection of withdrawal of money from use into Government hoard is not serious.

Another good point in favor of the postal savings banks is the medium it affords those living far from banks to open an account with the post office in their vicinity. They would be willing to do this, even though the interest received was smaller, because of the convenience and the avoidance of risk.

The "Labor Clarion" is not an authority on the financial question, but it sees in the unanimous opposition of the American Bankers' Associations one of the very best arguments in favor of postal savings banks. Depositors have been robbed with such regularity by a percentage of bankers that the seriousness of the situation must appeal to all, and the protection of the people themselves, as represented by the Government, has the needed stability.

SHOP KICKS AND KINKS.

II.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There is many a tragedy being enacted among the men in this big plant. I do not refer to the times when a man is caught in the shafting and whirled around until the breath of life is knocked out of him, or when he is cruelly crushed by the machine of which he had, up to that time, been the master. This happens only too often. Rarely a day goes by but what the clanging bell of the hospital ambulance is heard in the shop yard—a sound which means that another poor fellow is about to be carried away, perhaps never to return. At best, he will probably be crippled or maimed for life. Only the other day I saw a laborer literally cut in two by a powerful machine which he was cleaning. You've heard of the artist who said that he always mixed brains with his colors. We mix blood with our machines. It probably doesn't make them any better, but we've got to pay the price, anyway. But I hadn't this in mind when I began to write. It is a disagreeable subject to think about, even.

There are other kinds of tragedy, which, while not so cruel to the observer, are nevertheless heartrending to the one who is often a silent sufferer. I don't know that I can tell you exactly what I mean, but I do know that there is many a fellow who wears greasy overalls who might have been a master musician, an artist, a poet. That is, he has the mind and the heart for it, but often he has been deprived of the necessary training to make him what his Creator intended he should be, because of the poverty of his parents or because of some other reason for which he is probably not responsible. If he could only express his thoughts, his ideals, his ambitions!

It is comical to watch the stolid faces of some of our boys as they listen to the spellbinders sent out by the political parties, who are occasionally given permission to address them in the shop yard at the noon hour. With pipes gripped between their teeth, they will listen, forgetting to puff, until the pipes go out; then, after the meeting, they will give a grunt, clean out their pipes by sharply rapping them on their left heels, and that's all there is to it. Sometimes, in order to hide their emotion, they will swear like troopers—or like workingmen, perhaps—or else they will speak more gruffly than ever. But it is all a sham. They don't really mean it. They are afraid that they will be found guilty of sentimentality, and that is a weakness of which they will not be convicted.

There is an old fellow in the blacksmith shop—an Irishman named O'Neil—upon whom I called the other evening as a member of the sick committee of our Mutual Benefit Society. He is a giant in build, and must have been a strapping athlete in his day. He still has the grip of a professional wrestler. He was just recovering from an attack of pneumonia. When I reached the floor just beneath that on which he lives, in the tenement that he calls home, I heard the sweetest song in the tones of a violin. To my amazement, I soon discovered that O'Neil was the player, and, more wonderful still, he had himself made the instrument upon which he was playing. It seemed hard to believe that those big, gnarly hands had shaped that delicate violin, and that he could get such marvelous music out of it. And it seemed unnatural when I saw him again back at his old job, holding a red-hot piece of steel over the anvil, gently tapping the spot that he wanted his helper to strike with his big sledge. But, somehow, O'Neil lent dignity to that dirty blacksmith shop. I was reminded of a picture that I once saw in an art exhibit showing a group of cupids busily engaged in the humdrum work of the kitchen. To be sure, O'Neil doesn't look very much like a cupid, but he did appear to lift his job into something higher and nobler.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Japanese Combine to "Preserve Rights."

The Japanese association of Guadalupe has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office, showing that the Japanese farmers of northern Santa Barbara county intend to make their present location a permanent as well as a safe one. The articles were drawn up in such a manner that would indicate that the Japanese residents of this county are determined to maintain their rights which they seem to think have been usurped heretofore by white ranchers in that section.

The reasons for incorporation are as follows:

"To promote and maintain a more perfect union among the Japanese people of this district.

"To preserve and maintain the rights that are guaranteed by law to the Japanese in this district.

"To assist members of this association in obtaining a knowledge of their rights and privileges, civil as well as political.

"To enlighten its members and improve their minds."

* * *

An Argument Against Primaries.

Here is a paragraph from the New York "World" that treats a live subject in a delightfully sarcastic way:

"The nomination of Tom Johnson for Mayor of Cleveland for the fifth time by the democrats ought to prove conclusively that the direct primaries system is an utter failure. What better evidence does the New York legislative commission want? Why should it search further? Here is a man who could go out and make no end of money, yet he persists in annoying the most respectable class of plutocrats by raising a public disturbance over cheap street-railway fares. He shows absolutely no respect for vested rights, and yet he used to be a trafficker in vested rights himself. He knew every trick of the game. . . . What are you going to do with that kind of people when they turn radicals and agitators and insist on running for office? Elect them to office term after term and go on making mischief? The kind of political machinery that permits the people themselves to manage their affairs with such appalling results must be a menace to the state. The sacred rights of privilege and the cohesive power of the corporation are no longer secure when such things come to pass."

* * *

An Infamous Decision.

In Chicago on September 11th Circuit Judge Tuthill granted an injunction restraining Edgar T. Davies, state factory inspector, from bringing suits against employers who work their women employees more than ten hours a day, and John E. Wayman, state's attorney, from prosecuting such suits. An immediate appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court was taken.

The Minnesota "Union Advocate" says that the last legislature of Illinois passed an act limiting the hours of employment for women in factories and other industries to ten a day, and prescribing severe penalties for violations of the law. The employers soon afterward began to busy themselves with plans to overthrow the law. W. C. Ritchie & Co., a box manufacturing concern, prayed the Circuit Court for an injunction against the enforcement of the statute, uniting in the petition as complaining parties two women who have been in its employ for a long time, one of them thirty-two years and the other sixteen. These women swore that they could not make a living at the work they were doing unless they were allowed to continue it longer than ten hours a day.

Judge Tuthill promptly acquiesced in the contentions of the petitioners and declared the law unconstitutional on the ground that it interfered with the right of women to make individual con-

tracts and work as many hours as they please. In rendering his decision he said: "To deny this injunction would put woman back one hundred years. The law as it now stands virtually relegates woman back to dependence. It deprives her of the power to exercise the right of contract, which is given her by the constitution."

Such a decision is past comprehension. It is exactly opposite ground to that taken by the United States Supreme Court in the famous Oregon case, when the highest jurists of the land declared that above all other considerations was the protection of the weak, and that women forced to work beyond ten hours were jeopardizing the health of unborn men and women, and that the public interest was therefore paramount to financial gain.

Judge Tuthill, it seems to us, is figuring "back one hundred years." The trouble with too many of these judges is that they fail to grasp the essential things in life, and certainly the welfare of helpless women and children should be a magnet for justice, which, after all, is supposed to be another name for "law."

* * *

Hawaii Said To Favor White Labor.

United States Senator W. F. Dillingham, Professor H. A. Millis of Stanford University, and W. R. Wheeler, manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Exchange, have returned from Honolulu, where they investigated labor conditions. The following paragraph from their findings is interesting:

"Hawaiians have come to the conclusion that the future of the islands depends upon their Americanization, and they are prepared to make personal sacrifices to this end. While they recognize the present value of Oriental labor, they are willing to accept smaller returns if people of races that can be assimilated and Americanized can be induced to perform the labor now exclusively in the hands of Chinese and Japanese."

* * *

Report on Louisiana Factory Conditions.

Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector of Louisiana, has an international reputation as a student of the child-labor problem. She is not at all backward in expressing her disapproval of that crime of modern civilization, to her credit be it said.

Here are some of the more important facts brought out in her yearly report:

"More girls than boys are seeking work, and more women and girls are employed in indoor work and confining occupations. In other words, women still do in factories the work which they formerly did in their homes, that woman has simply followed her work where it has been taken by industrial development.

"Compulsory school attendance is imperative. Of 1161 children questioned, only 134 boys and 158 girls had passed the fourth grade in school. Most of them had stopped school before reaching this grade.

"Negro children are being educated in much larger proportion than the white.

"Of the 4828 children who applied for certificates, only 164 were negroes.

"The employment of bright children in picture shows and vaudeville interfered with their school work, and increased illiteracy, according to testimony of teachers.

"The inspector's successful attempt in the lower court to stop the employment of children in theatres has been contested and appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

"There is a general improvement in messenger service, and in the hygienic condition of factories and department stores.

"The rigid enforcement of the law in a few cases has stopped attempts to violate it."

THE STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The "Labor Clarion" goes to press too early to give a detailed report of the tenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in San Rafael, Marin County, this week.

While the attendance of delegates was below previous gatherings, yet there was a choice representation of trade unionists from all over the state.

After President A. M. Thompson called the convention to order last Monday morning, Fred Smith, the energetic chairman of the committee on entertainment of San Rafael's forces, expressed his pleasure at meeting the delegates, and outlined the plans for the week.

The speech of welcome was delivered by E. S. Rahe, president of the Chamber of Commerce. He gracefully told of the satisfaction the decision to hold the convention in Marin County's city had given the citizens, and assured his hearers of a universal desire to extend hospitality.

President Thompson replied in suitable terms, thanking, in behalf of the convention, the gentlemen who had conveyed their greetings.

The various committees were named, and preliminary business transacted.

The attention of the delegates was called to the Labor Carnival and Industrial Fair to be held under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council. The time, place and the object were explained, and a request made that each delegate should notify his or her union of the project, in order that when San Francisco was visited during the Portola season, the carnival would be included in the sight-seeing trip.

Monday afternoon was reserved for a trip up Mount Tamalpais. It was a delightful occasion. The weather was pleasant, and the San Rafael unionists hired a special train all the way from their city to the mountain top and back. The scenery on this outing appeals to every lover of nature.

Tuesday morning saw the delegates settle down for business. A recommendation of the executive council not to send a delegate to the Toronto convention on the ground of the heavy expense and the need of attending to work at home was unanimously carried.

A committee of three was appointed to draft a memorial urging the extension of anti-Jap leagues among all crafts affected by Asiatic encroachment.

Fred W. Brandis, one of the fraternal delegates from the Asiatic Exclusion League, delivered an interesting address on the work of that body.

It was decided to excuse, with the unanimous consent of the convention, those delegates who desired to go to San Francisco to see the celebration in honor of President Taft.

WOMEN ORGANIZING.

The headquarters of the National Woman's Suffrage Association have been moved from Warren, Ohio, to New York City, and Dr. Anna Shaw, its president, announces that immediate work of the association will include the development of political education throughout the United States, by a systematic plan of sending out experienced workers to take charge of affairs in the network of suffrage associations throughout the country which are interesting themselves in trying to influence legislation. "Candidates for public places will be questioned as to their attitude on suffrage and on the economic opportunities for women which our association is laboring to bring about," Dr. Shaw said. "Upon their replies will depend whether the association works for or against their candidacy."

"Your idea that it is proper for you to pocket as much of other men's earnings as the law allows—an idea which fills the world with poverty, starvation, disease and death."—Ernest Crosby.

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 4, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Wm. Spooner presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.—Journeyman Horseshoers—Wm. Pfan, vice C. Seibt. Delegates seated.

Communications.—From Knights Royal Arch, postponing conference to October 19, 1909; filed. From Teamsters' Local, No. 70, asking that the firm of French and Peterson Parcel Delivery Co. be placed on the "we don't patronize list;" referred to executive committee.

Bills.—A. M. Thompson, \$30; V. Goodrich, \$8; Pacific Telephone, \$5; Home Telephone, \$2.50; "Labor Clarion," \$2.70; F. Loring, 90 cents. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions.—Boxmakers—Royal Creamerie on Twelfth street is patronizing unfair box factory, request assistance of business agent. Teamsters, No. 70—Have organized drivers of Result Laundry. Boot and Shoe Workers—Philadelphia shoe factory is now fair, thanks to carmen. Bakery—Latin bakeries fight is progressing slowly. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meeting success in having merchants sign up agreement. Bartenders—Making slow progress in signing up certain firms.

Reports of Committees.—Result Laundry committee—Business is increasing, have put on another wagon.

New Business.—A discussion arose as to the best means of organizing the unskilled laborers, with the result that it was thought best to await the action of the State Federation of Labor.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.—Read and accepted.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

C. J. CURRAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOOKBINDERS' ANNUAL BALL.

On Saturday evening, October 16th, Bookbinders' Local Union, No. 31, will give its ninth annual ball in Puckett's Cotillion Hall, 149 Church street. The tickets for gentlemen will cost fifty cents, ladies complimentary. The quarter cards for this occasion are printed with an open-book design, emblematical of the craft, a very neat specimen of workmanship.

MACHINISTS WILL CELEBRATE.

The twenty-fifth annual ball of Machinists' Lodge, No. 68, is on the program for tomorrow night—Saturday, October 9th—in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter street. Elaborate preparations have been made to entertain guests, and an invitation is extended to trade unionists and their friends.

One cold, wintry morning a man of tall and angular build was walking down a steep hill at a quick pace. A treacherous piece of ice under the snow caused him to lose control of his feet; he began to slide and was unable to stop.

At a cross-street half-way down the decline he encountered a large, heavy woman, with her arms full of bundles. The meeting was sudden, and before either realized it, a collision ensued and both were sliding down hill, a grand ensemble—the thin man underneath, the fat woman and bundles on top. When the bottom was reached and the woman was trying in vain to recover her breath and her feet, these faint words were borne to her ear:

"Pardon me, madam, but you will have to get off here. This is as far as I go."

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 1, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., Vice-President W. H. Pohlman in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Unions.—Painters—Bartender at Monticello bar doing painting. Carpenters—Elected two delegates to State Federation of Labor convention; appointed committee on case of non-union man at Port Costa Mills. Machinists—Initiated two, several applications. Federal—Initiated one, several applications, Weeks, a contractor, not acting fair. Bartenders—Initiated one, four applications.

Reports of Committees.—Law and Legislative—Will meet with electrical workers. Labor Day—Request that outstanding tickets be turned in. Recall—Petitions will be on hand for signing by public at Labor Bureau Hall.

Communications.—From socialist party, urging that aid be extended to Swedish strikers; referred to delegates. From a local shoe dealer, a letter from Buckingham & Hecht stating that union men would not call for shoes bearing union stamp; ordered referred to San Francisco Labor Council.

Unfinished Business.—Election of member of trustees and municipal committee laid over to next meeting.

Rev. Charles Eastman addressed the Council on matters pertaining to union labor and lax methods in the city government.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

A communication received from Santa Rosa, asking advice and information regarding the organization and conducting of an anti-Japanese league, is indicative that a sister organization will spring into existence there in the near future. Santa Rosa has comparatively the same situation to cope with as we have in San Francisco, and it is thought that the neighboring towns will be included in this league.

A committee was appointed last night to inquire into the matter of securing a concession in the Labor Carnival and Industrial Exposition during the Portola Festival for the display of laundry work and the dispensing of literature on the subject of Japanese competition. Special articles will be written and printed in attractive booklet form for the purpose of informing the visitors of the existing conditions due to the employment of Asiatics. In addition to this, large posters will be displayed in the down-town district between the 12th and 26th of October.

The dyers' and cleaners' organization is beginning to take an active part in the campaign, and is looking into the menace of Asiatic competition.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum offers an exceptionally fine program for next week. Valerie Bergere will present a one-act play, written for her by Edgar Allen Woolf, entitled "The Sultan's Favorite." The Tuscany Troubadours, a celebrated Italian Sextette, will be heard here for the first time. Ed Reynard, the famous ventriloquist, will present an entire play in which automatons are the actors. The Six Glinserettis European novelty artists, and Carlin and Clark, famous German comedians, will also take part in the new bill, which will be the farewell one of Mary Norman, the Society Caricaturist, Pulu, the marvelous mind reading dog, and James Young & Co., in the college yell "Wanted a Sister."

A call for the craft card or button is the best way of hiring trade unionists.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS For MEN and BOYS

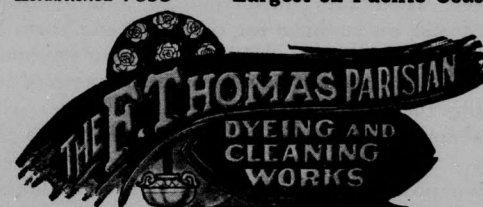
1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

UNION MADE **SHOES** FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Brockton Shoe Store

1427-1429 Fillmore St.
NEAR ELLIS

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620

UNION MEN!

We are Pioneers of the



UNION LABEL

The Irish Tailors have proven to be your steadfast friends; FIVE YEARS ago we introduced the CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION LABEL to the union men of San Francisco.

WE are still champions of this label. All our garments are made in our own Sanitary Workshops by Skilled Union Mechanics, and our prices are no higher than the non-union firms.

Our Fall Styles are now ready for your inspection. Open Saturday until 10 p. m.



Kelleher & Browne
THE IRISH TAILORS
7th Street below Market

"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"



WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Mme. Curie, who since the death of her husband, has taken his place at the University of Paris, was recently elected a fellow of the Academy of Sciences at Cracow. In 1903 she received, together with her husband and the late Professor Bocquerel, the Nobel prize for chemistry, but she has lost nothing of her enthusiasm. She is still working industriously, and those who know her best say that honors and decorations, fellowships and professorships are of less moment to her than the scientific problems to the solution of which she is devoting her life.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the pioneer of medical women, recently celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday.

It is said that more than five million women are earning their living, as well as that of others, dependent upon them, in the United States today.

The second annual report of Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, covering the period from September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909, just issued, is the first adequate and complete report on labor conditions as affecting women and children in all branches of industry in the state. It is far more important than the first report, because it covers the first year of the operation of the child labor law (Act 301 of 1908), passed after a bitter fight in the last legislature. Since this law went into effect, all boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, and girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age, who seek employment in the lines of work protected by this law, are required to obtain age certificates from the inspector. This law, which has been rigidly enforced, has put the inspector in possession of a mass of facts that could not be obtained in any other way.

Miss Cora M. Dow of Cincinnati, owns and manages eleven large drug stores.

Lois Fuller describes true aesthetic dancing as the "body transfigured by the mind and soul."

For the first time in the history of the University of California a woman was heard in a Bonnhelm debate. Miss Alice Lorraine Andrews (of the freshman class), was accorded the honor of representation on the team, winning the place over fifty-seven competitors.

Miss F. Y. Taso, special student from China for two years at Wellesley College, is in England, as delegate to the international conference of Student Christian Associations. She will speak on "The Needs and Encouragement for Women in China."

Mrs. M. Radford, New Orleans, has been superintendent of the Chinese mission in that city for twenty-three years. She is eighty-seven years old.

Mrs. Florence Kelley says: "Fourteen states have recently considered bills to shorten the hours of women's labor, five have passed bills making more or less improvement, and one state, South Carolina, has taken a backward step. Two years ago she passed a law that no woman could be employed in textile industries more than ten hours a day. She has changed it to eleven hours. In spite of all our efforts, the number of child laborers in the United States is constantly growing. I have seen the evolution of modern industry. It has meant the sacrifice of thousands of young lives."

Mrs. Bryce, wife of the British ambassador, and Mrs. Sherman, wife of the vice-president, will carry on a vigorous campaign against all animal foods at Prides Crossing, Mass., this summer. They are strong believers in vegetarianism, and will also place on tabooed list cheese, tea and coffee.

The bakers ask you to remember that French bread is non-union. It is in this unfortunate state because the workmen have to labor seven days a week. They are entitled to one day's rest in seven. Act accordingly.

FIVE DAY WORKING WEEK SUGGESTED.

Peter Power, who writes syndicate "stuff" for some of the papers, says that President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers has raised a new issue. He has declared for a five-day working week of eight hours a day. Lewis says he desires to inaugurate a system of "five days for work, one day for God, and one day for humanity." There are now so many miners in the business that in many sections of the country the men work only two to four days a week. Lewis believes that by restricting the working time to forty hours per week steady employment would become more general.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

The latest cablegram from Sweden says:

"Stockholm, September 29th, 1909.

"Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, New York:

"Attempts to arbitrate stranded. Employers' terms unacceptable. Struggle continues with all the power the Swedish workingmen can command. Only hunger can compel our members to go back. We appeal for continued support. Inform Tholin and Sandgren.

"LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
(Swedish Central Organization.)
"LINDQUIST."

The "Bakers' Journal," official organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America affiliated with the A. F. of L. says in part in its issue of September 27th as follows:

"Fifty thousand dollars each week are needed to help our Swedish brothers win this fight and it must be won. Every one of our locals ought to do its share and donate something to the cause of the Swedish proletariat.

"The support of the Swedish army of striking proletarians is the duty of the hour of the working class of the entire world. Solidarity expressed in hollow phrases will not lead these fighters to victory. Here money is needed and money again and again to relieve the pangs of hunger among the strikers and their families. Heartrending are the descriptions of the sufferings among these brave fighters and any man reading them and not being induced to dig down into his pocket for his mite, must have a heart of stone."

It is hoped that the organized labor of the United States will at once respond to the urgent appeal of the Swedish working class by supporting our strike with substantial contributions, and do so immediately. A start has already been made. The following are a few of the principal contributions: The Custom Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, \$300; Carpenters' Local, No. 457, \$1,000; Carpenters' Local, No. 309, \$200; Tailors' Local, No. 390, \$300; Executive Board, Brewers' Union, \$500; Executive Board, Molders' Union, \$500.

All contributions whether large or small are urgently needed and may be sent to Landssekreteriatet, Stockholm, Sweden.

C. H. THOLIN,
JOHN SANDGREN.

Adequate Service

The definition of adequate service given by the Wisconsin state utilities commission is as follows:

"Adequate service is not necessarily the best service which it is possible to give, but rather the best service which can be given with due regard to economy to the consumer and the company."

In other words, what may be possible in the largest cities with their hundreds of thousands of gas consumers, may not be practicable in communities of smaller size, because the NECESSARY COST of such service would be prohibitive to most citizens.

At the same time generally adequate service anywhere must meet two broad requirements:

- 1—It must be reasonably efficient and constant.
- 2—It must be available to the majority of citizens.

An often interrupted service is dear at any price. Service obtainable only by those living in the closely built up or favored sections is not fair to people of moderate means, nor to the best interests of the city as a whole.

The gas company believes in conducting its business in the most liberal, alert and progressive manner, and has been and is willing to make heavy investments for extensions if there is even a possibility of realizing profit at some future time.

By making its service available in all parts of the city and maintaining a high standard of efficiency the gas company has aided materially in creating desirable residence districts and has greatly enhanced real estate values.

In every way determined efforts are made by the company to maintain its service not only up to the standard set by utilities commissions in states that have them, but beyond such standard.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company

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Sorensen Co.
Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
Pres. and Treas. 2503 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.
WEDDING RINGS



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Oct.,
White on Orange.

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco
Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c.
Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

Home Phone "M" 1919

Pacific Phone Market 109

Charles H. J. Truman

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 Mission St., San Francisco
Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

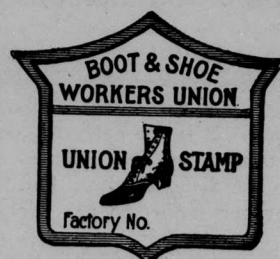
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 1, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials.—Newspaper Solicitors—Jas. Moran vice G. B. Leets. Pattern Makers—B. Tillinghast, John Toshack, Dave Campbell. Delegates seated.

Communications.—Filed—From Machinists' Union, No. 68, Woodworkers, No. 4 of Chicago, enclosing donations for striking box makers and sawyers. From United Hatters of N. A., thanking Council for assistance and enclosing receipts for donations. From the A. F. of L., promising early consideration of request to assist in the organization of migratory labor. From the A. F. of L., reiterating telegram in reference to extension of time for Electrical Workers, No. 633. From Mrs. Louise LaRue, delegate to the Women's Trade Union Conference, telegram stating that Asiatic Exclusion resolution was lost in convention. Referred to "Labor Clarion—Report of receipts and expenses of Labor Day celebration; also list of unions awarded silver-mounted gavels. Referred to Executive Committee—Proposed wage scale and agreement of Cooks Helpers' Union, No. 110.

A communication from Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 293, inviting the delegates of the Council to an open meeting at which the silver cup awarded by the joint Labor Day Committee would be presented, was received. Moved that the invitation be accepted with thanks; carried. A communication was received from Electrical Workers' Union, No. 537, stating that they had decided to withdraw their delegates from the Council, and discontinue their affiliation, owing to the action taken in relation to Electrical Workers, No. 633. Moved that the communication be received and the secretary stand instructed to notify Local No. 537 that its request to withdraw delegates and discontinue affiliation has been granted; carried.

Reports of Unions.—Stablemen—Reported that they expected to settle their differences with J. Chas. Green Co. Musicians—Have made regular weekly donation to box makers. Waiters—Unions composing the joint board of cooks, cooks' helpers and waiters, etc., are having trouble with Cosmos Restaurant. Secretary instructed to assist in adjusting same.

Executive Committee.—Reported progress on the horse shoers' request for a boycott on the Woodlawn Stables. On the request of the Stablemen's Union for a boycott on the J. Chas. Green Co., the committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott, subject to the report of the secretary. The secretary reported that there was a chance of adjusting this dispute, and, on motion, action on the committee's recommendation was postponed for one week.

Label Committee.—Submitted a report recommending that the secretary of the Council communicate with affiliated unions, requesting that they participate in the movement to give a moving-picture label show at the Carnival to be held under the auspices of the Labor Council; they further recommended that the cost to each union for such display be not more than \$15, and that the proceeds be placed at the disposal of the label committee. Moved that the proposition outlined by the label committee be endorsed; carried.

Auditing Committee.—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Carnival Committee.—Are meeting with gratifying success in the sale of tickets; some committee-man not attending faithfully to their duties; urge unions again to give this Carnival their hearty

support; Alameda County Central Labor Council assisting in selling 15,000 tickets. Moved that an additional committee of fifteen be appointed to act in conjunction with the original committee; carried. The chair stated that he would appoint committee later.

Delegate Misner called for a report from the home industry committee and said that the amount of work that was leaving this state was alarming; he stated that it was the duty of unionists in this city to refuse to patronize merchants who were sending their money out of the state.

Unfinished Business.—The chair called for nominations for delegates to the A. F. of L. President Kelly was placed in nomination. Moved that the nominations close; carried. Moved that nominations finally close on next Friday evening, and election to be held on Friday evening, October 15, 1909; carried.

The secretary called the delegates' attention to the fact that they had granted him a leave of absence, but had not appointed his successor and further stated that President Kelly had agreed to act during his absence. On motion, unanimously carried, President Kelly was directed to act as secretary during the coming week.

New Business.—The attention of the Council was called to the matter of the organization of migratory workers, and that no action had been taken in the appointment of an organizer. The question was discussed at length by many delegates; it was moved that the matter of appointing an organizer be laid over until after the convention of the State Federation of Labor; carried. Moved that our delegates to the State Federation of Labor stand instructed to bring this important matter to the attention of said convention, with a view to having that body ascertain what support the unions throughout the state will give to this movement; carried.

Delegate Burch of Electrical Workers, No. 151, called attention to the fact that members of his union were continually requesting reports on the box makers strike. The whole situation was gone into by the delegate from the Box Makers' Union, the president and the secretary, and the great necessity of financial assistance was made apparent by their report. Moved that we renew our efforts to financially assist the box makers, and that the unions be communicated with to that end; carried.

Receipts.—Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$6; Milkmen, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$2; Hackmen, \$6; Water Workers, \$4; Mailers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$18; Soda Water Bottlers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Waiters, \$20; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$2; Horse Shoers, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Upholsterers, \$12. Total, \$124.

Expenses.—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; messenger fees, \$1; "Examiner," 75c; stenographer, \$20; Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$15; Cincinnati Ladies' Auxiliary, 50 tickets, \$2.50; The Typewritorium, \$1; J. Monahan & Co., printing, \$13.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; West Coast Teaming Co., horse and buggy, \$18. Total, \$197.50

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

It was surprising news to local members of the labor movement to learn that the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, which met in Chicago last week had declared against Asiatic exclusion. It is too early to comment on the action taken, for San Francisco's delegate, Mrs. Louise La Rue, has not had an opportunity to present her report to the central body.

State pensions for working mothers during sickness, the eight-hour day for women in industry and elimination of night work, are some

of the important features of a national legislative program adopted by the convention.

Following is a list of the additional legislative demands in the program adopted:

Protected machinery.

Sanitary workshops.

Separate toilet rooms.

Prohibition of the employment of sick mothers.

Seats for women and permission for their use when the work allows.

Increased number of women factory inspectors, based on the percentage of women workers in the state.

That the state department of health be urged to appoint women physicians as health inspectors whose duty it shall be to visit all workshops where women and children are employed to examine into the physical condition of the workers.

A minimum wage scale for women workers in the "sweat" trades.

Hansen & Elrick

Furnishers and Hatters

NOW AT

353 MONTGOMERY ST.
1105 FILLMORE ST.



WHY NOT GET

QUALITY

when it costs no more?

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
2640 Mission St.

A. F. OF L. PLATFORM.

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text-books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers, for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage coequal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.
20. We favor a system of United States government postal savings banks.

GOMPERS DAY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

In honor of the return of Samuel Gompers, who has been in Europe studying continental labor conditions and problems, the labor organizations of the eastern states will unite in a monster parade in Washington, if the plans adopted by the Central Labor Union of that city are carried to completion. October 12th is the day fixed for the celebration.

The labor unions of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Wheeling, Harrisburg and other cities will be invited to send as large delegations as possible to be in the line.

The day will culminate with a meeting in Convention Hall, which will be a rallying point for many men who have gained reputation in the field of organized labor.

The address of Mr. Gompers on this occasion, it is anticipated, will be fraught with international significance, as he will discuss the labor conditions as he has seen them abroad.

Among the speakers who will welcome Gompers home will be William Jennings Bryan.

Once, so the story goes, an old Indian chieftain was shown the ways and wonders of New York. He saw the cathedrals, the skyscrapers, the bleak tenements, the blaring mansions, the crowded circus, the airy span of Brooklyn Bridge. "What is the most surprising thing you have seen?" asked several comfortable Christian gentlemen of this benighted pagan, whose worship was a "bowing down to stocks and stones." The savage shifted his red blanket, and answered in three low words, "Little children working."—Selected.

SOUND ADVICE.

If the label isn't there,
Pass it up!
If it isn't on the square,
Pass it up!
If you haven't played the game
Yours alone will be the blame,
On your record be the shame,
Pass it up!

If you see a chance to boost,
Do it now!
Boosters always rule the roost,
Do it now!
Be a factor in the fight;
Do your best for truth and right;
Hustle out with all your might,
Do it now!

If you ever want to "knock,"
Forget it!
If you want to "fix his clock,"
Forget it!
Don't howl "graft" at those who work;
Don't stand up for those who shirk;
Don't lug 'round a little dirk,
Forget it!

Give your help to each good plan
Every day!
Help your fellow workingman
Every day!
For eternal justice stand;
Stand a strong harmonious band;
Give to men a helping hand,
Every day!
—W. M. Maupin, in "Wage Worker."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

Smoke blue-label cigars—they are the best.

Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

(The German Bank.)

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



Union Men and Friends!

Patronize no Barber Shop unless the Union Card is displayed.

LOW RATES

TO

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

FOR ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM

San Francisco	\$32.50	Suisun	\$32.50
Sacramento	32.50	Davis	32.50
Lathrop	32.50	Napa	32.75
Stockton	32.50	Santa Rosa	33.60
Tracy	32.50	Calistoga	33.95

Greatly reduced rates from other points in California. Tickets sold daily May 25 to Sept. 30, and cover two months' trip going and coming via the famous

Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific

Stopovers going and coming. Many other routes at slightly higher rates for you to select from. Write or call on our nearest agent for full details of service, etc., or address

FLOOD BUILDING, for information

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahl, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
 (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Faist, 1442 O'Farrell.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The., 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahl, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood & Pausch, 509 Sansome.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
 Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

All 10-cent Barber Shops.
 American Fuel Co.
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Douglas Shoes.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

International President James M. Lynch is on his way to Los Angeles. After transacting his business there, he will visit San Francisco, and is expected next Thursday. The executive committee is likely to call a special meeting for Sunday, October 17th, in order to give members an opportunity of greeting the I. T. U. executive officer.

In the "fifty years ago" column of the Sacramento "Bee" appeared this paragraph, bearing date of September 30, 1859: "Remarkable Printing Press.—The New York 'Sun' has now in process of construction at a cost of forty thousand dollars a press that possesses this advantage, namely: It will feed itself and print both sides of the paper at the same time, and with the same rapidity that one side is printed on the mammoth Hoe presses now in use by the 'Times,' 'Herald' and 'Tribune.'"

Candidates for International honors are beginning to announce themselves. Henry Sterling, of Boston, would like to represent the I. T. U. in A. F. of L. conventions, and Herbert W. Cooke, also of Boston, wants to be a trustee of the Union Printers' Home.

At the October meeting of No. 21 a recess will be taken to give a photographer opportunity to take a picture of the union. This will be used in the propaganda of bringing the 1911 I. T. U. convention to San Francisco. The "boosters' club" is meeting regularly, and there seems to be a country-wide feeling, judging by the labor exchanges, that the city by the Golden Gate will draw down the persimmon.

A. W. Sefton, Jr., of Oakland Typographical Union is editor of "The Orphanage Record," a well-printed twenty-page booklet to be issued monthly in behalf of the Union Men's Orphanage Association of California. Mr. Sefton shows himself to be very capable in his new position.

The Printers' League met in New York City on September 22d. The following officers were elected: President, Charles Francis of New York; second vice-president, W. V. Harrington, of Oakland, Cal.; secretary, E. W. Gregory, of New York; treasurer, William H. Van Wart, of New York. Officers of the printing trade unions addressed the convention. The league, at the head of which are some of the largest printing firms in New York, was organized on the basis of co-operation between the employing printers and the unions, and is an effort to revive the spirit of the ancient guilds, which were organized to raise the standard of work, but which were succeeded by the unions.

J. C. Horn is a sick man. He is in the Lane hospital. Years ago Mr. Horn was an officer of No. 21 and the Allied Printing Trades Council, and was a member of the Crocker chapel. He will be pleased to see his old friends.

The last issue of the Los Angeles "Citizen" says: "P. W. Pray, a member of Typographical Union, No. 174, who has forsaken the keyboard for the pitchfork, is visiting Los Angeles from his ranch at Los Banos, Merced County. 'Shorty' has made a success of ranching, and prosperity has many smiles for him."

After eight months of conciliation and arbitration, the men employed on the newspapers of Bellingham (Wash.) have succeeded in getting a raise of twenty-five cents a day, with back pay from the first of January to the present time. Every step of the way was bitterly fought by the publishers, who went so far as to submit a counter proposition which was so ridiculously low it was not seriously considered by the committee representing the union, nor did it meet with any favor before the National Arbitration Board.

The new conditions which were claimed by the Fort Worth (Texas) Typographical Union regarding the daily newspaper offices have gone into effect, the members having been awarded the victory by the National Board of Arbitration.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. **Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets,
John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kense, Six Mile House.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

Notice.

The regular monthly (also quarterly) meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, October 14, 1909, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), at 1 p. m. sharp.

To be acted upon: 1. Reports of the board of directors and various officers. 2. Constitutional amendment providing that "All members residing on the San Francisco side of San Francisco bay will vote in San Francisco, and all members residing in the jurisdiction in Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, will vote in Oakland at the Oakland branch headquarters." 3. Constitutional amendment providing for an election board of five members for Oakland, to be selected by ballot. 4. Consideration of reports of price-list revision committee and of union promotion committee.

At the board meeting held October 5th, Mr. F. C. Zeh presiding, Mrs. A. White, W. Dabelow (former member), L. S. Kent, and L. S. Strelitz, were admitted to membership by initiation, and V. Cortese of Local No. 10, Chicago, F. Neubert of Local No. 69, Pueblo, D. C. Smith of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, and F. E. Storm of Local No. 186, Waterbury, were admitted on transfer. Mr. W. F. McKinney of Local No. 34, Kansas City, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Applications for membership were received from F. L. Cooper, C. G. Basile, John Borron, and W. Wetzel, and were laid over one week.

Messrs. T. Drake, C. W. Fuhrer, E. B. Jordan, J. Olivier, C. G. Simmermacher, and A. V. Schubert have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. A. V. Schubert of Local No. 153, San Jose, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The following-named members have been erased from the roll of membership of Local No.

6, for non-payment of dues, assessments, etc., throughout the past year: H. F. Barbier, L. Claflin, E. P. Hunt, R. Meany, W. Nankervis, G. J. Romain, and Mrs. N. Trubeck.

The following-named members have been suspended from membership in good standing for non-payment of dues, assessments, etc., of the third quarter:

Chas. Alphin, V. Anderson, H. Auerbach, J. S. Batchelor, S. B. Botsford, E. Bayliss, K. A. Becker, G. Bralye, D. C. Bush, E. L. Camp, M. Ciociola, C. E. Davis, V. De Vivo, P. Diaz, A. C. Donaldson, J. F. Douglas, F. W. Edwards, J. Figue, Miss I. Franklin, S. Haccour, F. C. Heine-mann, A. C. Imhaus, G. E. Jeffery, A. F. Johann-son, W. Jones, M. S. Karp, G. R. Kaufman, W. A. Keyt, C. Kurth, J. C. Lackenback, L. M. Lalanne, A. W. Lamb, J. Lindtner, T. Mansfeldt, O. Mansfield, J. Maroney, A. Masino, W. H. Mathew-son, J. B. McCann, Mrs. C. McGown-Noonan, C. G. McMillan, R. Miranda, Mrs. B. Myers, F. H. Oestreich, H. Overbeck, Sr., A. V. Olmo, Mrs. E. Orchard, E. H. Orr, H. B. Pasmore, P. Owen, F. A. Peebles, G. M. Peralta, Sr., M. J. Perk, H. M. Prince, W. J. Quinn, W. H. Ramsey, Jr., A. Rankoff, M. A. Robles, W. S. Rose, H. A. Rosen-thal, A. Ross, C. A. Rossignol, F. Runkel, W. A. Sabin, C. A. Sager, T. H. Salkeld, R. L. Sampsell, C. R. Schaffer, C. E. Schmidt, A. Schorcht, C. R. Schultz, A. Seabold, Mrs. A. Seabold, C. J. Sillem-an, J. J. Silva, S. Simonson, G. Sottera, O. Stap-penbeck, J. Stengele, R. Tabourne, G. Taylor, H. G. Terry, P. Thereux, Miss F. Tice, G. W. Towle, E. W. Tubbs, H. R. Tuck, E. Turkischer, G. I. Turner, E. A. Victors, Miss M. J. Wads-worth, E. F. Webb, C. H. Weldon, R. J. Whit-ney, N. L. Williams, S. T. Wooley and J. Von Wyl.

Reports have been made as follows of traveling leaders in the jurisdiction: Mr. Henry Lodge, of Local No. 198, Providence, R. I., with "The Troubadours," at the Orpheum, this city, October 10-24; Mr. M. Stark, of Local No. 310, New York

THE UNION MAN

is our regular and constant customer. We have gained his patronage by uniform values, complete assortments of merchandise to meet his demands and by right prices all the time.

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The Carpenter
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THIS IS THE UNION SHOE STORE

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PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"

825 MARKET ST., near 4th—Opposite Stockton St.

A SHOE FOR WET WEATHER

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THE IDEAL FOOT COVERING FOR OUT-DOOR WEAR



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KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

A Pair of These Will Save Doctor Bills

A Square
Deal to
Everyone

We are the only Shoe Firm going to Exhibit at the Labor Carnival and Industrial Fair—Visit our Booth. Fair continues from October 16th to 24th at Central Park, 8th and Market Streets. : : : : :

Highest
Grades, Low-
est Prices

City, with Hall and Stark's Minature Minstrels, at the National Theatre, week of October 3-6; Mr. Wm. Brede, of Local No. 310, with Corinne Musical Company, at the Valencia Theatre, week of September 26-October 2; Mr. Howard Cook, of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, with "Knight For a Day" Company, at Garrick Theatre, week of September 26-October 2.

Mr. Leo Kowalski, leader of the Oakland Orpheum Theatre orchestra, has been gladdened by the advent of a fine 8½-pound boy, born to Mr. and Mrs. Kowalski on September 29th. Reports are that the entire Kowalski family is happy and doing finely.

Permission has been accorded members by the board of directors, on October 5th, to volunteer services for the proposed benefit in aid of the Youths' Directory, to take place at the Star Theatre, this city, on the afternoon of October 8th.

THE NEWSPAPER SOLICITORS.

Members of labor organizations are requested to insist upon the production of the working card of those newspaper solicitors with whom they come in contact. This union is progressing. At the last meeting four candidates were initiated. The question of recognition by the newspaper publishers of San Francisco is still pending.

The foundation of all prosperity and of all progress is based on confidence. The moment we undermine that confidence, we invoke everything into endless conflict.